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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development". The Assembly also decided that the debate on the item should be held in plenary meeting, on the understanding that action on it would be taken in the Second Committee.

2. At its 2nd meeting, on 2 October 1992, the Second Committee agreed with the proposal made by the Chairman that an informal working group on the agenda item be established, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Razali Ismail (Malaysia).

3. The Committee considered the item at its 51st meeting, on 16 December 1992. An account of the Committee's discussions is contained in the relevant summary record (A/C.2/47/SR.51).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documentation:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/47/598 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26, vols I, II and Corr.1, and III);

(c) Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/80-S/23502);

(d) Letter dated 30 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/82-S/23512);

(e) Letter dated 28 February 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/117);

(f) Letter dated 6 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/118);

(g) Letter dated 8 May 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/203);

(h) Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/225-S/23998);

(i) Letter dated 2 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/312-S/24238);

(j) Letter dated 8 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/317);

(k) Letter dated 21 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/344);

(l) Letter dated 28 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/351-S/24357);

(m) Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/375-S/24429);

(n) Letter dated 17 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the Final Communiqué of the Twenty-third South Pacific Forum, held at Honiara on 8 and 9 July 1992 (A/47/391);

(o) Letter dated 2 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member States of the Group of 77, adopted on 1 October 1992 at their sixteenth annual meeting, held in New York (A/47/499);

(p) Letter dated 25 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/47/564);

(q) Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the 87th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Yaoundé from 3 to 11 April 1992 (A/47/706);

(r) Letter dated 8 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/47/10);

(s) Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.2/47/11).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.46

5. At the 51st meeting, on 16 December, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.46) entitled "Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa".

6. The Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.46, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/47/L.90).

7. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Benin, Mauritania, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

8. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.46 without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution I).

9. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Benin and Sweden (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.47

10. At the 51st meeting, on 16 December, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.47) entitled "Convening of a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States", and orally revised it as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 7, at the end of the paragraph "as well as representatives of relevant regional and subregional organizations" were added;

(b) In operative paragraph 8, the words "paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 46/168" were replaced with the words "paragraph 7 above";

(c) A new operative paragraph 9 was added to read:

"Welcomes the candidature of Ambassador Penny Wensley (Australia) for the chairmanship of the Preparatory Committee"

and subsequent paragraphs were renumbered;

(d) In operative paragraph 9, the word "Also" was deleted at the beginning of the sentence;

(e) A new operative paragraph was added after old paragraph 13 to read:

"Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session, and in this context to include proposals for the participation of representatives of associate members of regional economic commissions, outside the negotiating process, and in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to allow them to contribute to the Conference and its preparatory process".

11. The Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.47, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/47/L.90).

12. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Antigua and Barbuda (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

13. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.47, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution II).

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Barbados and the United States of America (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.51

15. At the 51st meeting, on 16 December, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.51) entitled "Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.51 without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution III).

17. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

D. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.61

18. At the 51st meeting, on 16 December, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.61) entitled "Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development", and orally revised it as follows:

(a) On page 1, footnote 2 was revised to read "A/47/598 and Add.1";

(b) In operative paragraph 9, the words "in Geneva and/or New York" were added at the end of the sentence;

(c) In operative paragraph 32, the first sentence was replaced with:

"Takes note of the decision of the Secretary-General to establish at the Under-Secretary-General level a new Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development and in this context calls upon the Secretary-General to establish a clearly identifiable, highly qualified and competent secretariat support structure to provide support for the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the High-Level Advisory Board, taking into account gender balance at all levels, the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible in accordance with Articles 8 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and the following criteria";

(d) Operative subparagraph 32 (c) was replaced with the following:

"The secretariat, which will be located in New York, should ensure easy access of all countries to its services; effective interaction with secretariats of other international organizations, financial institutions and relevant conventions whose secretariats have been established definitely or on an interim basis and should have a relevant office at Geneva to establish close links with activities related to follow-up of legal instruments, signed at or mandated by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and to liaise with agencies in the fields of environment and development. The secretariat should also have a liaison office at Nairobi, on the basis of arrangements of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development."

19. The Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.61, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/47/L.90).

20. The representative of Venezuela made a correction to the Spanish text.

21. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Austria, Benin, Colombia, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

22. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.61, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution IV).

23. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Austria, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Japan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Group of 77), the Russian Federation, Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), the United States of America and Vanuatu (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

E. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.62

24. At the 51st meeting, on 16 December 1992, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.62) entitled "Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks", and orally revised it as follows: in operative paragraph 4, "its decision 46/469" was revised to read "its decisions 46/469 and 46/470".

25. The Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.62, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/47/L.85).

26. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the European Community and its member States) and the United States of America (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

27. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.62, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution V).

28. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Turkey (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

F. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.63

29. At the 51st meeting, on 16 December 1992, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.63) entitled "Observance of World Day for Water".

30. The representative of Morocco amended the text as follows: in operative paragraph 1, in the first line, the words "to be observed starting in 1993" were inserted after the words "World Day for Water".

31. At its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.63, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution VI).

G. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.64

32. At the 51st meeting, on 16 December 1992, the representative of Malaysia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/64) entitled "Capacity-building for Agenda 21".

33. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.64 without a vote (see para. 35, draft resolution VII).

34. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia and Morocco (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

35. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/172 A of 19 December 1989, 44/228 of 22 December 1989 and other relevant Assembly resolutions, as well as decisions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular the recommendation by which the Conference invited the General Assembly to establish at its forty-seventh session, under its auspices, an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994, 1/

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the results and the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly chapter 12 of Agenda 21, "Managing fragile ecosystems: combating desertification and drought";

2. Decides to establish under its auspices an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, taking into account proposals that may be submitted by States participating in the negotiating process, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994, and welcomes the candidature of Ambassador Bo Kjellen (Sweden) for the chairmanship of the Committee;

3. Also decides that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

4. Further decides that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, in addition to an organizational session, shall hold five substantive sessions, each lasting for two weeks, which will be held in Geneva, Nairobi, New York and, in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, Paris; the dates of these sessions will be determined by the

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1/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vol. II, para. 12.40.

Committee at its organizational session, subject to review of the timetable at the end of each negotiating session and taking into account the schedule of other related meetings;

5. Decides that at the first session of the Committee at Nairobi the first week shall be devoted to the sharing of technical information and assessments, involving experts, on drought and desertification;

6. Decides that provisions shall be made for an organizational session of up to one week to be held in New York not later than February 1993 in order to organize the work of the Committee and to elect the Bureau, which shall consist of a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, each of the five regional groups being represented by one member;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish as soon as possible an ad hoc secretariat of appropriate size and quality at Geneva, drawing, inter alia, on staff resources of the United Nations system in order to ensure that the ad hoc secretariat embodies requisite technical expertise to assist the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in the conduct of its mandate;

8. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant international organizations dealing with desertification, drought and development to make appropriate contributions to the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee in the conduct of its mandate;

9. Decides that the Secretary-General shall appoint as head of the ad hoc secretariat a senior official of an appropriate level who shall act under the guidance of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee;

10. Requests the Secretary-General, through the head of the ad hoc secretariat, to prepare draft rules of procedure to be considered by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its organizational session;

11. Requests the head of the ad hoc secretariat to make available to the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at the first substantive session the most relevant and recent information available, in conformity with its mandates as stated in paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

12. Decides to establish a multidisciplinary panel of experts to assist the ad hoc secretariat and, under its authority, to provide the necessary expertise in the scientific, technical, legal and other related fields, making full use of the resources and expertise within and available to Governments and/or organizations of the United Nations system dealing with drought and desertification;

13. Also decides that the negotiation process shall be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for that purpose for the duration of the negotiations and administered by the head of the ad hoc secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General;

14. Urges Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to contribute generously to the trust fund;

15. Decides to establish a special voluntary fund, to be administered by the head of the ad hoc secretariat under the authority of the Secretary-General, to assist developing countries affected by desertification and drought, in particular the least developed countries, to participate fully and effectively in the negotiation process, and invites Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to contribute generously to the fund;

16. Invites relevant or interested organizations, organs, programmes and concerned agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, subregional and regional organizations to participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee;

17. Urges States to organize, in close collaboration with the regional commissions and national, subregional and regional organizations, activities to support the process of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee, which would involve the scientific and industrial communities, trade unions, the relevant non-governmental organizations and other interested groups;

18. Invites the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to assist the countries covered under its mandate in their preparations and participation in the negotiating process and to mobilize resources for this purpose;

19. Invites all relevant non-governmental organizations and especially encourages non-governmental organizations from developing countries to contribute constructively to the success of the negotiating process in accordance with rules of procedure of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee and taking into account procedures used in the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

20. Requests the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to submit progress reports to the Commission on Sustainable Development and other appropriate bodies;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant scientific institutions;

22. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa" under an agenda item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Convening of a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989, in which it decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to, inter alia, elaborate strategies and measures aimed at promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

Recalling also its resolution 45/202 of 21 December 1990, in which it called upon island developing countries to continue to adopt suitable development policies designed to overcome their specific vulnerabilities and to adopt measures aimed at protecting and rehabilitating their fragile ecosystems, and at the same time appealed to the international community to extend cooperation in this regard,

Recalling further Agenda 21, 2/ which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992, in particular chapter 17, section G, relating to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Taking into account relevant work in this area carried out by other organs, programmes and organizations of the United Nations system,

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2/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III.

Recognizing that small island developing States and islands supporting small communities are a special case for both environment and development, that they are ecologically fragile and vulnerable, that their small size, limited resources, geographic dispersion and isolation from markets place them at a disadvantage economically and limit economies of scale, and that for small island developing States the ocean and coastal environment is of strategic importance and constitutes a valuable development resource,

Also recognizing that the geographic isolation of small island developing States has resulted in their habitation by comparatively large numbers of unique species of flora and fauna, giving them a very large share of global biodiversity,

Noting that small island developing States have rich and diverse cultures with special adaptations to island environments and knowledge of sound management of island resources,

Noting also that small island developing States have all the environmental problems and challenges of the coastal zone concentrated in a limited land area,

Noting further that small island developing States are considered extremely vulnerable to the impact of potential climate change and sea-level rise, with certain small low-lying island developing States facing the increasing threat of the loss of their entire national territories,

Gravely concerned that most tropical islands are currently experiencing the more immediate impacts of an increasing frequency of cyclones, storms and hurricanes associated with climate change, which are causing major set-backs to their socio-economic development,

Stressing that because the development options of small island developing States are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that small island developing States will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the cooperation and assistance of the international community,

Affirming the relevance of the environmental issues identified in paragraph 12 of its resolution 44/228 to the sustainable development of small island developing States,

Reaffirming the recommendation in Agenda 21 that small island developing States, with the support, as appropriate, of international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, should develop and strengthen inter-island, regional and interregional cooperation and information exchange, including periodic regional and global meetings on the sustainable development of small island developing States, 3/

3/ Ibid., vol. II and Corr.1, chap. 17, para. 17.130.

1. Decides to convene in April 1994 the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which shall be of two weeks' duration and shall have the highest possible level of participation;

2. Accepts with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Barbados to host the Conference;

3. Affirms that the Conference should elaborate strategies and measures to enhance the sustainable development of small island developing States in the context of increased national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development worldwide;

4. Decides that the Conference should have the following objectives:

(a) To adopt plans and programmes to support the sustainable development of small island developing States and the utilization of their marine and coastal resources, which includes meeting essential human needs, maintaining biodiversity and improving the quality of life for island people;

(b) To adopt measures that will enable small island developing States to cope effectively, creatively and sustainably with environmental changes and to mitigate impacts and reduce the threats posed to marine and coastal resources;

5. Also decides that the Conference, in pursuit of those objectives, shall examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments and by intergovernmental organizations for defined activities to promote sustained and environmentally sound development of small island developing States; the Conference shall, inter alia:

(a) Review current trends in the socio-economic development of small island developing States and the prospects, constraints and further options for their sustainable development, taking into consideration the relevant programmes and recommendations in chapter 17, section G, of Agenda 21;

(b) Examine the nature and magnitude of the specific vulnerabilities of small island developing States with a view to defining and/or formulating specific indicators of vulnerability in a way that has operational applicability;

(c) Define a number of specific actions and policies relating to environmental and development planning to be undertaken by the small island developing States, with the assistance of the international community, to facilitate the sustainable development of the small island developing States;

(d) Identify the elements that small island developing States need to include in their medium- and long-term sustainable development plans, including their response strategies, taking into account the importance of integrating environmental, social and economic factors in maintaining cultural and biological diversity and conserving endangered species and critical habitats on both land and sea;

(e) Recommend measures for enhancing the endogenous capacity of small island developing States, in particular the development of human resources and the promotion of access to environmentally sound technology for sustainable development within small island developing States;

(f) Review whether institutional arrangements at the international level enable small island developing States to give effect to the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, and make recommendations as needed in this regard;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, containing a review of existing global and regional programmes of action for their applicability to and their combined effect on the sustainable development of small island developing States, with specific recommendations on any changes to those programmes of action which may be needed to establish greater consistency with the principles of Agenda 21 with respect to the sustainable development of small island developing States;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite to the Conference those listed in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 46/168 of 19 December 1991;

8. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which shall be open to all the participants listed in paragraph 7 above, in accordance with the established practice of the Assembly;

9. Welcomes the candidature of Ambassador Penny Wensley (Australia) for the chairmanship of the Preparatory Committee;

10. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold a two-day organizational session at United Nations Headquarters not later than April 1993 for the following purposes:

(a) The election of a chairman and other members of its Bureau, comprising four vice-chairmen, including a rapporteur, giving due regard to equitable geographical representation;

(b) The organization of its work;

11. Also decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold a substantive session of two weeks' duration in August 1993 at United Nations Headquarters, at which time it shall:

(a) Draft the provisional agenda for the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, on the basis of recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) Receive and consider the substantive contributions referred to in paragraphs 14, 16 and 17 of the present resolution;

(c) Prepare draft decisions to be submitted to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

12. Further decides that the host country of the Conference shall be an ex officio member of the Bureau;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, within the context of the administrative arrangements to be put in place to coordinate the implementation of Agenda 21 and the servicing of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, a focal point with a senior official at an appropriate level and with the specialized expertise necessary to service fully the preparations for and holding of the Conference and such follow-up action as may result therefrom;

14. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session, containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

15. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session, and in this context to include proposals for the participation of representatives of associate members of regional economic commissions, outside the negotiating process, and in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, to allow them to contribute to the Conference and its preparatory process;

16. Stresses the importance of holding regional technical meetings on the sustainable development of small island developing States as a means of preparing substantive contributions to the Conference, and invites relevant regional and subregional bodies, in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other agencies, organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to organize such meetings as soon as practicable, preferably in the first half of 1993;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the coordination of contributions from the United Nations system through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

18. Invites relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries, in particular those from small island developing States, including those related to major groups, to contribute, within the areas of their competence and expertise, to the Conference on the basis of the procedures for their accreditation used for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as recommended in paragraph 38.44 of Agenda 21;

19. Decides that the funds necessary for the preparatory process and the Conference itself should, subject to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, be made available within the programme budget without adversely affecting other ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of extrabudgetary resources;

20. Also decides to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of assisting small island developing States and the least developed countries to participate fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the relevant specialized agencies and other relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system;

22. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" under an agenda item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/196 of 20 December 1988, 44/172 A and B of 19 December 1989, 44/228 of 22 December 1989, 45/211 of 21 December 1990 and 46/168 of 19 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 4/ which was held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992,

Expressing its satisfaction that the Conference and its Preparatory Committee provided for active participation of all States Members of the United Nations and its specialized agencies at the highest level, and of observers and various intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, representing all the regions of the world,

Reaffirming the need for a balanced and integrated approach to environment and development issues,

Reaffirming also a new global partnership for sustainable development,

Expressing its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of Brazil for the hospitality extended to the participants of the Conference and for facilities, staff and services placed at their disposal,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; 4/

2. Endorses the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests, as adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on 14 June 1992; 5/

4/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III.

5/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III.

3. Notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 6/ and the Convention on Biological Diversity were opened for signature and were signed by a large number of States at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and stresses the need for these Conventions to be brought into force as soon as possible;

4. Urges Governments, organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take the necessary action to give effective follow-up to the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests;

5. Calls upon all concerned to implement all commitments, agreements and recommendations reached at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, especially by ensuring provision of the means of implementation under section IV of Agenda 21, stressing in particular the importance of financial resources and mechanisms, transfer of environmentally sound technology, cooperation and capacity-building, and international institutional arrangements, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries;

6. Takes note with appreciation of the initial financial commitments made by some developed countries at its forty-seventh session and urges those countries which have not done so to announce their commitments in accordance with paragraph 33.19 of Agenda 21;

7. Decides to include in the agenda of its forthcoming sessions a standing item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development";

8. Also decides to convene not later than 1997 a special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of Agenda 21 and, in this context, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report containing recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the format, scope and organizational aspects of such a special session.

6/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of Agenda 21, 7/ in particular chapter 38, entitled "International institutional arrangements", which contains a set of important recommendations on institutional arrangements to follow up the Conference,

Stressing the overall objective of the integration of environment and development issues at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system institutional arrangements, and the specific objectives recommended by the Conference in paragraph 38.8 of Agenda 21,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 8/ prepared with the assistance of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, on institutional arrangements to follow up the Conference, as well as the recommendations and proposals contained therein,

1. Endorses the recommendations on international institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development as contained in chapter 38 of Agenda 21, particularly those on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development;

Commission on Sustainable Development

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1993, to set up a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Council in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations in order to ensure the effective follow-up of the Conference, as well as to enhance international cooperation and rationalize the intergovernmental decision-making capacity for the integration of environment and development issues and to examine the progress of the implementation of Agenda 21 at the national, regional and international levels, fully guided by the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment

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7/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III.

8/ A/47/598 and Add.1.

and Development 9/ and all other aspects of the Conference, in order to achieve sustainable development in all countries;

3. Recommends that the Commission shall have the following functions, as agreed in paragraphs 38.13, 33.13 and 33.21 of Agenda 21:

(a) To monitor progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and activities related to the integration of environmental and developmental goals throughout the United Nations system through analysis and evaluation of reports from all relevant organs, organizations, programmes and institutions of the United Nations system dealing with various issues of environment and development, including those related to finance;

(b) To consider information provided by Governments, including, for example, in the form of periodic communications or national reports regarding the activities they undertake to implement Agenda 21, the problems they face, such as problems related to financial resources and technology transfer, and other environment and development issues they find relevant;

(c) To review the progress in the implementation of the commitments contained in Agenda 21, including those related to the provision of financial resources and transfer of technology;

(d) To review and monitor regularly progress towards the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for official development assistance. This review process should systematically combine the monitoring of the implementation of Agenda 21 with the review of financial resources available;

(e) To review on a regular basis the adequacy of funding and mechanisms, including efforts to reach agreed objectives of chapter 33 of Agenda 21, including targets where applicable;

(f) To receive and analyse relevant input from competent non-governmental organizations, including the scientific and the private sector, in the context of the overall implementation of Agenda 21;

(g) To enhance the dialogue, within the framework of the United Nations, with non-governmental organizations and the independent sector, as well as other entities outside the United Nations system;

(h) To consider, where appropriate, information regarding the progress made in the implementation of environmental conventions, which could be made available by the relevant Conferences of Parties;

9/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vol. I, chap. I.

(i) To provide appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(j) To consider, at an appropriate time, the results of the review to be conducted expeditiously by the Secretary-General of all recommendations of the Conference for capacity-building programmes, information networks, task forces and other mechanisms to support the integration of environment and development at regional and subregional levels;

4. Also recommends that the Commission shall:

(a) Promote the incorporation of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the implementation of Agenda 21;

(b) Promote the incorporation of the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests 10/ in the implementation of Agenda 21, in particular in the context of the review of the implementation of chapter 11 thereof;

(c) Keep under review the implementation of Agenda 21, recognizing that it is a dynamic programme that could evolve over time, taking into account the agreement to review Agenda 21 in 1997, and make recommendations, as appropriate, on the need for new cooperative arrangements related to sustainable development to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly;

5. Decides that the Commission, in the fulfilment of its functions, will also:

(a) Monitor progress in promoting, facilitating and financing, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21;

(b) Consider issues related to the provision of financial resources from all available funding sources and mechanisms, as contained in paragraphs 33.13 to 33.16 of Agenda 21;

6. Recommends that the Commission consist of representatives of 53 States elected by the Economic and Social Council from among the Member

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10/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vol. III.

States of the United Nations and its specialized agencies for three-year terms, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution. The regional allocation of seats could be the same as in the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, as decided in Economic and Social Council decision 1992/222 of 29 May 1992. Representation should be at a high level, including ministerial participation. Other Member States of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as other observers of the United Nations, may participate in the Commission in the capacity of observer, in accordance with established practice;

7. Also recommends that the Commission should:

(a) Provide for representatives of various parts of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, including international financial institutions, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, regional development banks, subregional financial institutions, relevant regional and subregional economic and technical cooperation organizations and regional economic integration organizations, to assist and advise the Commission in the performance of its functions within their respective areas of expertise and mandates, and participate actively in its deliberations; and provide for the European Economic Community, within its areas of competence, to participate - as will be appropriately defined in the rules of procedure of the Commission on Sustainable Development - fully, without the right to vote;

(b) Provide for non-governmental organizations, including those related to major groups as well as industry and the scientific and business communities, to participate effectively in its work and contribute within their areas of competence to its deliberations;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of paragraph 7 above, to submit, for the consideration of the the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993, his proposals on the rules of procedure of the Commission, including those related to participation of relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as recommended by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, taking into account the following:

(a) The procedures, while ensuring the intergovernmental nature of the Commission, should allow its members to benefit from the expertise and competence of relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(b) The procedures should permit relevant intergovernmental organizations inside and outside the United Nations system, including multilateral financial institutions, to appoint special representatives to the Commission;

(c) The rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council and the rules of procedure of its functional commissions;

(d) The rules of procedure of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(e) Decisions 1/1 11/ and 2/1 12/ of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(f) Paragraphs 38.11 and 38.44 of Agenda 21;

9. Recommends that the Commission on Sustainable Development shall meet once a year for a period of two to three weeks. The first substantive session of the Commission will be held in New York in 1993, without prejudice to the venue of its future sessions;

10. Requests the Committee on Conferences to consider the need for readjusting the calendar of meetings in order to take account of the interrelationship between the work of the Commission and the work of other relevant United Nations intergovernmental subsidiary organs, in order to ensure timely reporting to the Economic and Social Council;

11. Recommends that in 1993, as a transitional measure, the Commission hold a short organizational session in New York. At that session, the Commission will elect the Bureau of the Commission, consisting of a chairperson, three vice-chairpersons and a rapporteur, coming from each of the regional groups, decide on the agenda of its first substantive session and consider all other organizational issues as may be necessary. The agenda of the organizational session of the Commission shall be decided on by the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session of 1993;

12. Also recommends that the Commission, at its first substantive session, adopt a multi-year thematic programme of its work that will provide a framework to assess progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and ensure an integrated approach to all of its environment and development components as well as linkages between sectoral and cross-sectoral issues. This programme could be of clusters that would integrate in an effective manner related sectoral and cross-sectoral components of Agenda 21 in such a way as to allow the Commission to review the progress of the implementation of the entire Agenda 21 by 1997. This programme of work could be adjusted, as the need may arise, at the future sessions of the Commission;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit his proposals for such a programme of work during the organizational session of the Commission;

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/45/46), annex I.

12/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/46/48), vol. I, annex I.

14. Recommends that in order to carry out its functions and implement its work programme effectively the Commission consider organizing its work on the following lines:

(a) Financial resources, mechanisms, transfer of technology, capacity-building and other cross-sectoral issues;

(b) Review of implementation of Agenda 21 at the international level, as well as at the regional and national levels, including the means of implementation, in accordance with paragraph 12 above and the functions of the Commission, taking into account, where appropriate, information regarding the progress in the implementation of relevant environmental conventions;

(c) A high-level meeting, with ministerial participation, to have an integrated overview of the implementation of Agenda 21, to consider emerging policy issues and to provide necessary political impetus to the implementation of decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and commitments contained therein.

Review and consideration of implementation of Agenda 21 should be in an integrated manner;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to provide for each session of the Commission, in accordance with the programme of work mentioned in paragraph 12 above and in accordance with its organizational modalities, analytical reports containing information on relevant activities to implement Agenda 21, progress achieved and emerging issues to be addressed;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for the first substantive session of the Commission, reports containing information and proposals, as appropriate, on the following issues:

(a) Initial financial commitments, financial flows and arrangements to give effect to the decisions of the Conference from all available funding sources and mechanisms;

(b) Progress achieved in facilitating and promoting transfer of environmentally sound technologies, cooperation and capacity-building;

(c) Progress in the incorporation of recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in the activities of international organizations and measures undertaken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure that sustainable development principles are incorporated into programmes and processes within the United Nations system;

(d) Ways in which, upon request, the United Nations system and bilateral donors are assisting countries, particularly developing countries, in the preparation of national reports and national Agenda 21 action plans;

(e) Urgent and major emerging issues that may be addressed in the course of the high-level meeting;

17. Decides that organizational modalities for the Commission should be reviewed in the context of the overall review and appraisal of Agenda 21 during the special session of the General Assembly and adjusted, as may be required, to improve its effectiveness;

Relationship with other United Nations intergovernmental bodies

18. Recommends that the Commission, in discharging its functions, submit its consolidated recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly, to be considered by the Council and the Assembly in accordance with their respective responsibilities as defined in the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant provisions of paragraphs 38.9 and 38.10 of Agenda 21;

19. Also recommends that the Commission actively interact with other intergovernmental United Nations bodies dealing with matters related to environment and development;

20. Emphasizes that the ongoing restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields should take into account the organizational modalities for the Commission on Sustainable Development, with a view to optimizing the work of the Commission and other intergovernmental United Nations bodies dealing with matters related to environment and development;

Coordination within the United Nations system

21. Requests all United Nations specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term plans, as appropriate, in line with Agenda 21, in particular regarding projects for promoting sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 38.28 of Agenda 21, and make their reports on steps they have taken to give effect to this recommendation available to the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council in 1993 or, at the latest, in 1994, in accordance with Article 64 of the Charter of the United Nations;

22. Invites all relevant governing bodies to ensure that the tasks assigned to them are carried out effectively, including the elaboration and publication on a regular basis of reports on the activities of the organs, programmes and organizations for which they are responsible, and that continuous reviews are undertaken of their policies, programmes, budgets and activities;

23. Invites the World Bank and other international, regional and subregional financial and development institutions, including the Global Environment Facility, to submit regularly to the Commission on Sustainable Development reports containing information on their experience, activities and plans to implement Agenda 21;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its substantive session of 1993, recommendations and proposals for improving coordination of programmes related to development data that exist within the United Nations system, taking into account provisions of paragraph 40.13 of Agenda 21, inter alia, regarding "Development Watch";

United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

25. Requests the Governing Councils of the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the Trade and Development Board to examine the relevant provisions of chapter 38 of Agenda 21 at their next sessions and submit reports on their specific plans to implement Agenda 21 to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Economic and Social Council;

26. Takes note of the work of the United Nations Centre on Urgent Environmental Assistance, established by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on an experimental basis, and invites the Governing Council to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the experience gained within the Centre;

Regional commissions

27. Requests United Nations regional commissions to examine the relevant provisions of chapter 38 of Agenda 21 at their next sessions and submit reports on their specific plans to implement Agenda 21;

28. Requests the Economic and Social Council to decide on the arrangements required so that the reports of regional commissions with the conclusions related to such a review be made available to the Commission on Sustainable Development in 1993, or at the latest in 1994;

High-level Advisory Board

29. Endorses the view of the Secretary-General that the High-level Advisory Board should consist of eminent persons broadly representative of all regions of the world, with recognized expertise on the broad spectrum of issues to be dealt with by the Commission on Sustainable Development, drawn from relevant scientific disciplines, industry, finance and other major non-governmental constituencies, as well as various disciplines related to environment and development, and that due account should also be given to gender balance; 13/

30. Decides that the main task of this Board is to give broad consideration to issues related to implementation of Agenda 21, taking into account the thematic multi-year programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and provide expert advice in that regard to the Secretary-General and, through him to the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

31. Takes notes of the views of the Secretary-General regarding the functions of the Board and of the Committee for Development Planning, and requests the Secretary-General to submit appropriate proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session for 1993, including the possibility of organizing expert rosters;

Secretariat support arrangements

32. Takes note of the decision of the Secretary-General to establish at the Under-Secretary-General level a new Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development and in this context calls upon the Secretary-General to establish a clearly identifiable, highly qualified and competent secretariat support structure to provide support for the Commission on Sustainable Development, the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the High-Level Advisory Board, taking into account gender balance at all levels, the paramount importance of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible in accordance with Articles 8 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations and the following criteria:

(a) It should draw on the expertise gained and the working methods and organizational structures developed during the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(b) It should work closely with United Nations and other expert bodies in the field of sustainable development and should cooperate closely and cooperatively with the economic and social entities of the Secretariat and the secretariats of relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the secretariats of international financial

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13/ A/47/598, para. 59.

institutions, and it should provide for effective liaison with relevant non-governmental organizations, including those related to major groups, in particular non-governmental organizations from developing countries;

(c) The secretariat, which will be located in New York, should ensure easy access to all countries to its services; effective interaction with secretariats of other international organizations, financial institutions and relevant conventions whose secretariats have been established definitely or on an interim basis and should have a relevant office at Geneva to establish close links with activities related to follow-up of legal instruments, signed at or mandated by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and to liaise with agencies in the fields of environment and development. The secretariat should also have a liaison office at Nairobi, on the basis of arrangements of the United Nations Confernece on Environment and Development;

(d) It should be headed by a high-level official designated by the Secretary-General to work closely and directly with him and with assured access to him, as well as with the heads of relevant organizations of the United Nations system, including the multilateral financial and trade organizations, dealing with the implementation of Agenda 21;

(e) It should be funded from the United Nations regular budget and depend to the maximum extent possible upon existing budgetary resources;

(f) It should be supplemented or reinforced, as appropriate, by secondments from other relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, taking into account the need to ensure that the work programmes of those organizations are not negatively affected, and national Governments, as well as by appropriate specialists on limited-term contracts from outside the United Nations in such areas as may be required;

(g) It should take into account relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding women in the United Nations Secretariat;

(h) Sustainable development should be integrated and coordinated with other economic, social and environmental activities of the Secretariat. Organizational decisions should be consistent with consensus resolutions in the context of the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields;

33. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary interim secretariat arrangements to ensure adequate preparations and support for the first session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the work of the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development;

34. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks

The General Assembly,

Recalling Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 14/ in particular chapter 17, programme area C, 15/ relating to the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas,

Recalling also the Strategy for Fisheries Management and Development, adopted by the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, 16/

Taking note of the Declaration of Cancun, 17/ adopted at the International Conference on Responsible Fishing held from 6 to 8 May 1992,

Inviting all members of the international community, particularly those with fishing interests, to strengthen their cooperation in the conservation and management of living marine resources, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 18/

Taking note of relevant recent discussions on international fisheries,

1. Decides to convene in 1993, in accordance with the mandate agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, an intergovernmental conference under United Nations auspices on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, which should complete its work in advance of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly;

14/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janiero, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vols. I, II and Corr.1, and III.

15/ Ibid., vol. II.

16/ See Report of the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, Rome, 27 June-6 July 1984 (Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 1984).

17/ A/CONF.151/15, annex.

18/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), vol. XVII.

2. Also decides that the conference, in accordance with the mandate agreed upon at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, shall take into account relevant activities at the subregional, regional and global levels, with a view to promoting effective implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks. The conference, drawing, inter alia, on scientific and technical studies by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should:

(a) Identify and assess existing problems related to the conservation and management of such fish stocks;

(b) Consider means of improving fisheries cooperation among States;

(c) Formulate appropriate recommendations;

3. Reaffirms that the work and results of the conference should be fully consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 18/ in particular the rights and obligations of coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, and that States should give full effect to the high seas fisheries provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea with regard to fisheries populations whose ranges lie both within and beyond exclusive economic zones (straddling fish stocks) and highly migratory fish stocks;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite to the conference those listed in paragraph 9 of its resolution 46/168 of 19 December 1991 and in its decisions 46/469 and 46/470 of 13 April 1992, and also to invite regional and subregional fisheries organizations to attend as observers;

5. Decides that in 1993 the conference shall hold an organizational session of up to five days at United Nations Headquarters for the purposes of electing a chairman and other members of its bureau, consisting of three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, giving due regard to equitable geographical representation; and organizing its work;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate secretariat arrangements;

7. Decides that in 1993 the conference shall hold a session of three weeks' duration in July at United Nations Headquarters to deal with substantive matters;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the consideration of the conference at its organizational session;

9. Decides to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of assisting developing States, especially those most concerned by the subject-matter of the conference, in particular the least developed among them, to participate

fully and effectively in the conference, and invites Governments and regional economic integration organizations to contribute to the fund;

10. Also decides that the funds necessary for the preparatory process and the conference itself should, subject to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, be made available within the programme budget without adversely affecting other ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of extrabudgetary resources;

11. Invites relevant specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as regional and subregional fisheries organizations, to contribute with relevant scientific and technical studies and reports and to organize regional and subregional technical meetings in order to contribute to the work of the conference;

12. Invites relevant non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries to contribute within the areas of their competence and expertise to the conference on the basis of procedures for their accreditation used in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, as recommended in paragraph 38.44 of Agenda 21; 19/

13. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the work of the conference;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, agencies, programmes and bodies within the United Nations system, regional and subregional fisheries bodies, and relevant non-governmental organizations;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks" under the agenda item entitled "Implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

19/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janiero, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vol. III.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Observance of World Day for Water

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of chapter 18 of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 20/

Considering that the extent to which water resource development contributes to economic productivity and social well-being is not widely appreciated, although all social and economic activities rely heavily on the supply and quality of fresh water,

Considering also that, as populations and economic activities grow, many countries are rapidly reaching conditions of water scarcity or facing limits to economic development,

Considering further that the promotion of water conservation and sustainable management requires public awareness at local, national, regional and international levels,

1. Decides to declare 22 March of each year as World Day for Water to be observed starting in 1993, in conformity with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development contained in chapter 18 of Agenda 21; 20/

2. Invites States to devote the Day, as appropriate in the national context, to concrete activities such as the promotion of public awareness through the publication and diffusion of documentaries, the organization of conferences, round tables, seminars and expositions related to the conservation and the development of water resources and the implementation of the recommendations of Agenda 21;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to make recommendations on ways and means by which the United Nations Secretariat could, within existing resources and without prejudice to ongoing activities, assist countries in organizing their national activities for the observance of World Day for Water;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements in order to ensure the success of the observance of World Day for Water by the United Nations;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to focus observance by the United Nations of World Day for Water on a particular theme relating to the conservation of water resources;

20/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vol. II.

6. Recommends that the Commission on Sustainable Development, in the execution of its mandate, attach priority to the implementation of chapter 18 of Agenda 21.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Capacity-building for Agenda 21

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of Agenda 21, in particular chapter 37, which contains a set of important recommendations on capacity-building, 21/

Noting with interest the launching by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme of the "Capacity 21" initiative,

1. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, taking into account national policies, priorities and plans of recipient countries, to give due consideration to the adoption of concrete programmes and measures to implement Agenda 21 recommendations on capacity-building through, inter alia, the "Capacity 21" initiative, with a view to promoting early action in support of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in the area of capacity-building;

2. Invites all relevant United Nations agencies within their mandates to promote early action to implement chapter 37 of Agenda 21;

3. Requests the Commission on Sustainable Development, in execution of its mandate, to give urgent consideration to the implementation of the provisions of Agenda 21 on capacity-building.

21/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26), vol. III.